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The People's Press.

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MORNING DEW.

The dew drops vanish one by one,
That seem to glisten everywhere,
Drawn by the kisses of the sun
Into the thirsty lap of air;
They vanish, and they do not die,
Although the thirsty road be dry.

The dew at night will fall in vain
On broken herbage by the way;
The dew will change to gentle rain,
And waken far-off flowers to May;
Yet herbs and flowers in every sky,
In every land are born to die.

The pleasant thoughts of dawning youth
Are parched away by toil and care,
And leave the dusty road of truth,
The trodden path of duty here;
And yet our pleasant thoughts are true,
Although they pass like morning dew.

They pass from us, their light is shed
On broken works of weary hands;
They pass from us their sweetness fed
Some nobler toil in happier lands;
Yet every man beneath the sun
Doth all his deeds to be undone.

Our pleasant thoughts are like the dew,
One-half of heaven, one-half of earth;
They seem to die, but they renew
The sacrament of their sweet birth;
But fruitful plants and deeds of men
Are earth, and turn to earth again.

On thirsty fields of barren air
The dew is born to fall in vain;
Our thoughts go up to heaven and there
They change to mists of golden rain,
Whereof the fourfold fountain head
In Paradise is also fed.

Our thoughts that seem to come and go,
Abide indeed in God on high;
For He ordains to water so
The only tree that does not die;
And angels in its shadow sit—
But who is he shall eat of it?

DAVID CROCKETT.

BY JAMES PARTON.

Few men have reached Congress by a stranger road than the eccentric individual named at the head of this article.—Some men have talked, others have written, others have fought themselves into Congress; but David Crockett *shot* himself thither. It was his wonderful skill as a marksman, and his daring as a bear-hunter, which made him so popular in his district, that when he chose to run for office he usually distanced all competitors. He could shoot a humming bird on the wing with a single ball. Seated upon the margin of a river, he would aim at a fish, and as soon as the crack of his rifle was heard, one of the little inmates of the stream would be seen struggling on the surface. He used to speak of his battered old rifle in terms like these:

"She's a mighty rough old piece, but I love her; for she and I have seen hard times. She mighty seldom tells me a lie. If I hold her right, she always sends the ball where I tell her."

Shooting was not his only qualification. He had other gifts and graces calculated to win the favor of a frontier population; although it was his matchless skill with the rifle that first drew attention to him. He was an abundant relator of comic anecdotes, and an utterer of those eccentric remarks which are passed from mouth to mouth, and form a large part of the common stock of wit in a country place. Forty or fifty years ago, almost every newspaper that appeared had a story in it, in some odd corner, in which the name of David Crockett figured.

He was born in East Tennessee in 1786, the youngest brother but one of the six sons of John Crockett, who by turns was farmer, miller, and tavern-keeper, This John Crockett was the son of an emigrant from the north of Ireland, who, after fighting with noted courage, through the revolutionary war, settled in East Tennessee. There he and his wife were murdered by the Creek Indians; one of their sons was wounded; another was carried into captivity, and remained a prisoner with the Indians for seventeen years. John Crockett escaped, grew up, and in due time became the father of the famous David. When the boy was seven years old, his father met with a misfortune which reduced him to utter poverty. A freshet swept away a new mill in which he had invested the savings of a life time. It was carried off bodily, leaving not a wreck behind. The unfortunate proprietor then removed to another county, and opened a small tavern not far from the present city of Knoxville.

It happened, one evening, when David was twelve years of age, that an old Dutchman, a drover, put up at his father's tavern having with him a drove of cattle.—To this Dutchman, John Crockett hired his son, as drover's boy, with the understanding that he was to help drive the cattle as far as Richmond, and then return. Away he went, and was soon in high favor with the Dutchman, from whom he learned those Dutch anecdotes and the Dutch brogue which he afterwards employed with so much effect. He liked his master very well, but after travelling for some weeks with the cattle, he became homesick, ran away, joined a wagoner bound for East Tennessee, and so reached home again.

The next winter his father sent him to school for the first time in his life; but before he had been at school a week he had a fight with one of the scholars, in which he gained the victory and beat his antagonist so severely that he dared not show himself in school again. So he played truant for several days; but discovering that his father had found him, he thought it prudent to beat a retreat, and hired himself to another drover who was going to Virginia. Many were his adventures. His employer after ill-treating him in various ways, turned him adrift hundreds of miles from home with only four dollars. Then he joined a wagoner, once more, and soon found himself at Baltimore, where, for the first time in his life, he saw a ship.

As he stood on the dock, gazing at the ship with open eyes and mouth, bewildered at the sight, one of the sailors accosted him, and asked him if he would not like to go to Liverpool. Forgetting his engagement with the wagoner, he joyfully consented, and rushed off to the wagon to get his clothes, although ten minutes before he did not know there was such a thing in the world as a ship. The wagoner positively refused to let him go. Watching his chance, however, he bundled up his clothes, and started for the wharf; but it so happened that in turning the corner of a crowded street, he came full upon his master, who collared him and brought him back.

Leaving his wagoner soon after, he started, penniless, to work his way home. First, he worked awhile as a laborer, and, with the money thus earned, he traveled towards Tennessee. When his money was gone, he would stop and work again for the first farmer who wanted him. Once he bound himself to a hatter, for four years and worked for a few months, until the hatter failed, and he was homeless once more. At length, after two years absence, one winter evening he entered his father's tavern with his bundle, and asked permission to sit down and rest. No one knew him. His father, a somewhat infirm old man, was waiting upon his guests; his mother was cooking supper, and his sister was also working about the house. He remained silent for an hour, when, supper being ready, he was asked to come to the table, where, the light falling upon his face, his sister recognized him. The truant had a joyful welcome, and he kept the family late relating his adventures.

He now set to work in earnest to assist his old father, to whom he had not given much help or comfort hitherto. By six months hard work, he paid one of his father's debts, which had caused the old man much anxiety. Then he worked six months more to cancel a note of thirty dollars which his father had given, and brought it to his father as a present. Next he went to work for sundry other months until he had provided himself with a supply of decent clothes. He was now nearly twenty years of age, and being mortified with his inability to read or write, he made a bargain with a Quaker schoolmaster, agreeing to work two days on the Quaker's farm, for every three that he attended his school. He picked up knowledge rapidly, and after six months of this arrangement, he could read, write and cipher sufficiently well for the ordinary purposes of life on the frontier.

He now began to be extremely susceptible to the charms of the female sex. Marriageable girls were as scarce on the frontiers then, as they now are in some parts of California and Oregon. Accordingly, a young fellow had to be prompt both at popping the question and fulfilling his engagement. The first girl with whom he was smitten was a young relative of his schoolmaster, but, while he was courting her with the vigor and warmth of a backwoodsman, and flattering himself that his passion was returned, a wealthy suitor came along and snapped her up before his eyes. He soon fell in love again, at a ball, and before the evening was finished, he was engaged to be married, and a day was appointed for him to announce the fact to the girl's parents.

On the appointed day, he started for the young lady's abode, but falling in on the way with a gay party, he spent the whole night in a frolic; and when, the next morning he approached the house of his lady love, he learned that she was to be married that evening to another man. His riding whip slipped from his hand; his jaw fell; and he sat on his horse staring wildly at his informant. He recovered his spirits, however, went to the wedding, and danced all night, the merriest of the merry.

He was soon in love again, over head and ears, and in due time was happily married. He lived at first, with his wife's mother, working a little and hunting a great deal for his subsistence. After two years, he set up his own cabin on the Elk river, where he cultivated a few acres for his bread, and ranged the forest for his meat.

The Creek war, in 1813, summoned the yeomen of Tennessee to arms under General Jackson. No young man of them all was prompter to take the field than David Crockett. He was in most of the principal engagements under General Jackson, and if ever he obtained leave of absence, he soon tired of the monotony of home, and was off again for the army. He was the life of the camp. His merriment, his Dutch anecdotes, his bear stories, his wonderful shooting, his fortitude and courage, made him a universal favorite.

The war over, he removed his little family one hundred and fifty miles to the west and settled in the midst of a wilderness, forty miles distant from the nearest settlement. There he built his cabin, dug his well, cleared his cornfield, and lived the life of a pioneer in its perfection. His skill and courage in hunting the deer, the panther and the bear were wonderful indeed; and I only wish the shortest of his bear stories were not too long to be inserted here.

Years passed on. The country filled up with settlers. The fame of David Crockett as a hunter, story teller and general good fellow, spread far and wide; at last he found himself elected to the Legislature. So popular was he in the Legislature that in 1824, he was set up as an anti-tariff candidate for Congress, and was only beaten by two votes, in a district of seventeen counties. At the next election, he was returned by the extraordinary majority of twenty-seven hundred votes.

At Washington he was a conspicuous personage, for his fame had preceded him, and he was, perhaps, the only genuine pioneer and backwoodsman that ever sat in Congress. He was a member four years, and would no doubt have been again elected, if he had not differed from his old commander, President Jackson, on the removal of the Cherokees. He found, at the next election, that Andrew Jackson was too strong for him. He was defeated, and soon after joined in the movement started by General Houston, which was designed to sever Texas from Mexico, and annex it to the United States.

His exploits in Texas were as romantic as any which have been related in another department of the *Ledger*. He was caught at length in a fort garrisoned by one hundred and forty Texans, when it was invested by a Mexican army of two thousand. Never was a place more valiantly defended. After ten days of conflict and starvation, every man of the garrison had perished except six, one of whom was Colonel Crockett. These six heroes then surrendered to Santa Anna, the dastardly traitor and coward, who commanded the Mexican army. This base wretch, so far from being touched by the heroism of Colonel Crockett, ordered him to be murdered, and the gallant pioneer fell pierced with a dozen swords.

This is the merest outline of a life so full of strange and romantic adventure that if it could be truly and fully written, it would attract universal attention, and be a permanent addition to our literature. It is a subject worthy the pen of an Irving or a Cooper.

The Woman Warriors of Paraguay.

Lieutenant Colonel Margaret Ferreira and Captain Anita Gill are the female officers in command at the pass of the river Tibienari, where a force of girls and women is held under arms to dispute the passage of the river by the Allies. This is the tenor of the advices that last came down from Paraguay, and every well-informed person in military matters knows that they are correct.

Brig. Gen. Eliza Lynch, with the main body of the female army, is encamped midway between the pass of the river and a small inland town. On the road to Villia Rica the right wing of her army, under the command of the mother of Capt. Herrero, has deployed slightly to the left, so as to hang on the invaders should they effect a crossing of the river, and cut up Mrs. Colonel Margaret Ferreira and her heroic girls. Relays of girls and women keep constantly arriving at the headquarters of the feminine commander-in-chief. From what we gather from letters and statements, it would seem that the guerrilla portion of the campaign—or what is termed here the 'guerra de recusos'—is intrusted to the women of Paraguay, and reliable data have been received that the troops of the North, near the Tanaquera Loreta, are exclusively composed of women.

As to the exact number of women under arms in Paraguay at present it is impossible to say, owing to the varied and conflicting statements. Even in the trenches around Humaita the weak arm of woman has shovelled out the earth to make a grave for the allied invaders! Female chasques have gone from point to point over the country with despatches; the steamers and vessels in the port of Asuncion have been alternately discharged and laden by the trembling hands of the women in the capital. They have toiled in the field for the last three years; they have sowed, raised and harvested the crops; they have made clothes for the soldiers from the fibers of plants; they have mantained the hospitals, cared for the wounded and sick; they have supplied the army; and now they are brought to the front, and placed in the breach to fight the whole allied army!

We, for our part, demand of the foreign Ministers to send commissioners up to Paraguay to investigate the real condition of affairs and report thereon. If, as the news goes, the Allies, in attempting to cross the Tebicuari, have to fight the girls, then the honor of Europe is at stake in at once stopping this horrible war. The Allies themselves must see the utter impossibility of carrying on hostilities upon such terms. Supposing that it were possible the allied army could afford a regiment or a division so mercenary and so base as to fight against the poor Paraguayan women, and if in the battle the Allies were so unfortunate as to win the day, not all the wealth of Matto Grosso, not all the trophies of Paraguay, would recompense for the tarnished honor of such an ill-starred victory.—*Buenos Ayres Standard.*

Short Rules in Rural Economy.

1. Paint all tools exposed to the weather, and if with light-colored paint, they will not heat, warp, or crack the least in the sun.

Dip well-seasoned shingles in lime-wash, and dry them before laying, and they will last much longer, and not become covered with moss.

3. In hitching a horse to a common rail or worm fence, always select the inside corner, which will be more secure by its bracing position, and the halter will not become entangled among the projecting ends of the rails as when hitched on the outside corner.

4. Always tie a halter by making first a single loop, and then thrusting the end of the halter through this loop. This is quickly untied, and will never become untied itself.

5. Dip the ends of nails into grease, and they will drive easily into any hard wood, where otherwise they would double and break.

6. In screwing nuts into any part of machinery in cold weather, be careful not to heat them first with the hands, or they will contract after being screwed on tight, and become immovable afterward.

7. In ploughing or teaming on the road, in hot weather, always rest the horse on an eminence, and where one minute will be worth two in a warm day.

8. In setting out young orchards, always register the varieties immediately in a book, where they may be referred to in a few years, when the trees commence bearing and after the labels are lost and the names forgotton.

9. In laying out a garden for fruits and vegetables, place everything in drills or rows, so that they may be cultivated by a horse, and thus save the expense of hand labor.

10. Plant a patch of osier willows on every farm. A rod square will furnish as many bands for binding cornstalks, straws, &c., as an acre of rye straw.

11. Remove every stone from the track in the highway. A single projection, which might have been removed in one minute, has battered and injured a thousand wagons, at a damage equal to a hundred days' labor.

12. When board fences become old and the boards begin to come off, nail upright facing strips upon them against each post, and the boards will be held to their places and the fence last several years longer.

13. Always set a post fence over a ditch or near a drainage, and posts always remain dry and will last many years longer than those standing in wet subsoil.

TIME TO FISH.—An old fisherman says that if a man wants to catch fish whenever he visits the creek, let him not pick the full moon day to do it in. He gives a philosophical reason for the evidence.

He says when the moon is full, the nights being bright, enables the fish to do all their foraging in the night time. Of course having their wants supplied, they lay up all day, and consequently there is scarcity of bites. Under a new moon season, the fish sleep at night and work by day, which makes the difference in the fisherman's string.

"Hans," said the Judge to a Dutchman, who was witness in the case of a stolen pig, "had the animal any ear marks?" "Vell, de only ear marks vat I see vas mit his tail cut off."

Mrs. Eunice Warner, formerly of Great Barrington, Miss., became a mother at 13 years, a grandmother at 27, a great-grandmother at 40, a great-great-grandmother at 56, a great-great-great-grandmother at 74 years, after which she lived several years.

The Northern papers state that the Siamese Twins now residing in this State, have determined to sever the ligament that has bound them together for sixty years.

The Norfolk *Journal* says a huge alligator was killed in the Albemarle and Chesapeake canal this week. While it was pursued it caught and swallowed a negro boy.

Nine yards and a half of soiled gilded lace, made 150 years ago, were found lately in the bandbox of a venerable lady deceased in Belgium, and are appraised at $3,000.

The personal property of Cincinnati foots up, $43,450,000.

It is not generally known that there are in California six thousand Russians. They are said to be good citizens.

HEATING NAILS.—Every one who has used them knows that cut nails are brittle and easily broken (some brands more than others,) but when heated to a red heat and then cooled slowly, becomes soft, and will generally clinch as well as wrought nails. Jacob Abbott thus explains the matter in a story which he tells in *Our Schoolday Visitor*:

"Common nails, being cut out from a plate of iron by means of shears working with a prodigious force, have the substance of the iron so compressed that they are somewhat brittle and the points are apt to break off if we attempt to clinch them. But these common nails can be softened by heating them red hot in any common fire and letting them cool slowly. The iron of the nails, which is compressed and made hard by the action of the machine in which it is manufactured, is swelled out again by the heat of the fire and restored to its natural condition.

Legislature of North Carolina.

[Compiled from the Standard.]

SENATE.

TUESDAY, July 14th, 1868.

BILLS ON CALENDAR.

Bill to amend Chapt. 85 of the Revised Code of North Carolina. (This bill provides for the election of five Commissioners of Navigation and Pilotage of the Cape Fear River, to be held at the same time and place of the municipal election for the City of Wilmington.) Passed its second reading.

Bill to abate the poll or capitation tax in the County of Montgomery.

Mr. Colgrove moved to amend by inserting Jones County.

Mr. Blythe moved to amend, by including all the counties in the State in its provisions, and, on motion of Mr. Respass, it was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Colgrove: A bill to regulate the collection of tax in this State.

By Mr. Welker: A resolution proposing to go into the election of the State Printer, to-morrow at 12 o'clock, if it meets the concurrence of the House.

Subsequently the House concurred.

On motion of Mr. Rich, the communication from the Governor, nominating Directors for the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, was taken up.

After considerable discussion, the appointments were concurred in.

Mr. Welker thereupon introduced a resolution complimenting the present Superintendant, (Mr. Palmer,) with the request that the Board retain him in his present position.

Mr. Brogden nominated Mr. John Pool.

Mr. Barnes nominated the Hon. W. A. Graham. Those who voted for Mr. Pool were:

Messrs. Barrow, Beasley, Bellamy Brogden, Burns, Beeman, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Davis, Eaves, Etheridge, Eppes, Forkner, Galloway, Hayes, Harrington, Hall, Hyman, Jones, of Wake, Legg, Lindsay, Lassiter, Long, Martindale, Moore, of Carteret, Moore, of Yancy, Rich, Respass, Richardson, Smith, Shoffner, Sweet, Welker, White, Winstead, Wilson—37.

The following gentlemen voted for Hon. W. A. Graham.

Messrs. Barnes, Love, Melchor, Mason, McLaughlin, Purdie—6.

The Joint Committee subsequently reported the result in both Houses, as follows: The whole number of votes cast 144. For Mr. Pool 113; for Mr. Graham 31.

The Chair announced that Mr. Pool, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was duly elected.

A message from the House was concurred in proposing to go into the election of an United States Senator for the short term.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Cook and Mason, as the senate branch of the Committee to superintend the election.

Mr. Sweet nominated Mr. J. C. Abbott, and Mr. Love nominated the Hon. M. E. Manly.

Those who voted for Mr. Abbott are:

Messrs. Barrow, Bellamy, Brogden, Burns, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Davis, Eaves, Etheridge, Eppes, Forkner, Galloway, Hayes, Harrington, Hall, Hyman, Jones of Wake, Legg, Lassiter, Long, Martindale, Moore of Carteret, Moore of Yancy, Rich, Respass, Richardson, Smith, Shoffner, Sweet, Welker, White, Winstead and Wilson.

Those who voted for Mr. Manly are:

Messrs. Barnes, Love, Melchor, Mason, and Purdie.

The Joint Committee subsequently reported the result of the vote in both Houses. The whole number of votes cast 134. Mr. Abbott received 104, Mr. Manly 28, Mr. Bedford Brown 1 and Mr. N. Boyden 1.

The Chair announced Mr. Abbott duly elected.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, July 14th, 1868.

Mr. Seymour, from the judiciary committee, reported favorably on an act to provide for the registration of the voters of the city of Wilmington.

Mr. Seymour said that a convention ordinance provides that the election shall take place in fifteen days after the organization of the State government. It was impossible to hold an election at that time. He had learned that writs had been issued for an election on the 16th inst.; and in order to defeat that movement, he moved that the rules be suspended, and the bill put upon its several readings; which motion prevailed.

Some discussion ensued as to the propriety of clothing the registrars with power to erase such names from the lists as were not entitled to register, which was provided for in the fifth section of the bill.

Messrs. Seymour, Abbott and Price defended the section, and Messrs. Sinclair and Downing opposed it, on the ground that it gave the registrars too much power.

Mr. Sinclair moved that the words giving the power referred to, be erased, which was lost.

The bill then passed its several readings, was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Bowman, from the committee on Education, reported back House resolution, No. 2—giving as the sense of the House that separate schools for the two races shall be established—with recommendations that it do pass. The resolution was ordered to be placed on the calendar.

The hour for the special order having arrived,—which was the consideration of Mr. Sinclair's resolution petitioning Congress to remove disabilities, &c., on motion of Mr. Sinclair, it was made the special order for 12 o'clock on Thursday next.

Messages from the Senate were received informing the house, that Messrs. Forkner and Hayes had been appointed Senate branch of the committee to provide freeholds for the landless population; returning House bill, providing for the registration of the voters of the city of Wilmington, for consideration; and that the House bill amending charter of the Davidson Copper Mining Company had passed its third reading in the Senate.

Mr. Seymour moved that the house proceed to elect a United States Senator, whose term will expire on the 4th of March, 1873.

Mr. Bowman moved as a substitute that a message be sent to the Senate proposing to go into an election of Senator, &c. Carried.

By Mr. Vest, a resolution in relation to a penitentiary. Placed on the calendar.

By Mr. Hodnett, a bill repealing Convention ordinance providing for the payment of the interest on the Public Debt. Ordered to be printed and made the special order at 12 o'clock on Monday next.

By Mr. Stilley, a resolution instructing the clerk to procure and furnish the committee on Privileges and Elections with papers and names of the banned persons elected, and that the committee have power to send for persons and papers.

The resolution was adopted under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Bowman moved to take up House resolution, No. 2, reported back by him from the Committee on Education this morning. Carried.

Mr. Morris hoped the resolution would be printed.

Mr. Harris, of Wake, opposed the proposition to print as the resolution was but an expression of the sense of the House, that separate schools for the two races should be established.

Mr. Ingram favored the resolution.

Mr. Sweet opposed the resolution. No such issue as that had been before the people of his county. The government was founded upon the fundamental ideas that all were equal. He would prefer that the two races should not be educated together and that they should not intermarry; but the Constitution, just adopted, had neither the word 'white' nor the word 'black' in it, and therefore class legislation, so far as color is concerned is gone forever. If the resolution were to pass, it would be the same in principle as saying that the whites should sit in the floor of the House, and the blacks in the lobby. He therefore protested against its passage.

Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, inquired of Mr. Sweet, if he was not pledged for separate schools; and, if not, did he not know that he was in a hopeless minority?

Mr. Sweet said he was not so pledged. He read from the bill of rights that all were equal. The Constitution empowered the Legislature to provide for the education of the children of the State. When that was done, the Legislature had gone as far as it could. If a line of distinction could be drawn in reference to the schools, it could be done in the Legislature, in the jury box and on the witness stand. The Republicans had been threatened with these issues by the Conservatives, but if the party could not endure on principle, he did not care for the party.

Mr. Harris, of Wake, was in favor of colored schools and colored teachers, and colored churches and colored preachers.—He had so defined himself in the canvass. He had promised the people that the white and colored children should not be forced into the same schools, and he should adhere to that pledge. The interests of both races demanded that there should be no mixed schools. The gentleman from Cumberland, (Mr. Sweet) was occupying old Conservative ground.

The consideration of the resolution was suspended and a message was read from the Senate, concurring in the proposition to go into the immediate election of United States Senator.

Mr. Bowman put in nomination Hon. John Pool.

Mr. Durham nominated Hon. W. A. Graham.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Bowman and Durham to superintend the election.

For Mr. Pool.—Messrs. Abbott, Ames, Ashworth, Bowman, Blair, Barnes, Banner, Carson, Candler, Clayton, of Chowan, Clayton, of Transylvania, Cherry, Crawford, Cawthorn, Downing, Ellington, Estes, Foster, Franklin, Forkner, Gahagan, Gunter, Gilbert, Graham, Hutchings, Humphries, Harris, of Franklin, Harris, of Wake, Horney, Hodgin, Hayes, Hinnant, Hendricks, Ingram, Justice, of Henderson, Justice, of Rutherford, Kinney, Kelly of Moore, Long, of Chatham, Long, of Richmond, Leary, Laflin, Mayo, Morrill, Morris, Mendehall, McCanless, Moring, Peck, Pou, Price, Parker, Proctor, Pearson, Robbins, Ragland, Renfrow, Reynolds, Rea, Smith, of Martin, Stilley Simmons, Seymour, Stevens, Sweet, Sykes, Sinclair, Short, Seigrist, Stanton, Vestal, Vest, Wilson, Wiswall, White and Waldrop—77.

For Mr. Graham.—Messrs. Argo, Armstrong, Boddie, Davis, Durham, Ellis, Farrow, Forshee, Gatling, Gibson, Green, Hodnett, Hicks, High, Hawkins, Jarvis, Kelly, of Davie, Moore, Matheson, Proffitt, Robinson, Smith, of Alleghany, Thompson, Whitley and Williams—25.

Mr. Durham reported as the result of the ballot in the two Houses, that the whole number of votes cast was 144; that Mr. Pool received 113, and Mr. Graham 31.

Mr. Pool was declared elected.

Mr. Estes moved that a message be sent to the senate proposing to go into the immediate election of a United State Senator whose term will expire on March 4, 1871. Carried.

Received a message from the Senate asking the concurrence of the House in a resolution to go into the election of United States Senator whose term expires in 1871.

On motion of Mr. Sinclair, the House concurred.

Mr. Seymour nominated Hon. J. C. Abbott.

Mr. Argo nominated Hon. M. E. Manly.

Messrs. Seymour and Argo were appointed to superintend the election and report the result of the ballot in the two Houses.

The following is the vote of the House:

For Mr. Abbott—Messrs. Ames, Ashworth, Bowman, Barnett, Blair, Banner, Candler, Clayton of Chowan, Cherry, Crawford, Cawthorn, Downing, Estes, Foster, Franklin, Forkner, Gahagan, Gunter, Graham, Hutchings, Harris of Wake, Horney, Hodgin, Hayes, Hinnant, Hendricks, Ingram, Justice of Henderson, Justice of Rutherford, Kinney, Kelly, of Moore, Long of Chatham, Long of Richmond, Leary, Laflin, Mayo, Morrill, Morris, Mendenhall, McCanless, Moring, Peck, Pou, Price, Parker, Proctor, Pearson, Robbins, Ragland, Renfrow, Reynolds, Rea, Rhodes, Smith of Martin, Stilley, Simmons, Seymour, Stevens, Sweat, Sykes, Sinclair, Short, Siegrist, Vestal, Vest, Wilson, Wilkie, Wiswall, White, and Waldrop—70.

For Mr. Manly—Messrs. Argo, Armstrong, Boddie, Clayton of Transylvania, Davis, Durham, Farrow Ferebee, Gatling, Gibson, Hicks, High, Humphries, Hawkins, Jarvis, Kelly of Davie, Moore, Proffit, Robinson, Smith of Alleghany, Thompson, Whitley, and Williams—23.

For Mr. Boyden—Mr. Ellis.

For Hon. Bedford Brown—Mr. Hodnett.

Received a message from the Senate asking concurrence of the House in the proposition to elect a public printer to-morrow at 12 o'clock, M.

On motion of Mr. Sinclair, the House concurred.

Mr. Argo reported the ballot for Senator. Mr. Abbott received in the House 70, and in the Senate 34—total 104. Mr Manly received in the House 23, and in the Senate 5, total 28. Messrs. Boyden and Brown received one vote each in the House, and none in the Senate.

Mr. Abbott was declared elected.

The consideration of the House resolution No. 2, on the subject of the public schools was again resumed.

Mr. Bowman said there were three distinct races in North Carolina, viz: the white man, the colored man or negro, and the Indian. He was unwilling to remove the barriers that existed between these races. If it was done, it would be under his protest. No system leading to amalgamation would receive his support. Such would be to thwart the purposes of the wise Creator himself. He had canvassed his county in favor of seperate schools and in opposition to the intermarriage of the white and colored races; and he had received 463 votes out of upwards of 600 cast in the election. He was willing that the colored man should have every civil and political right necessary to protect him. He therefore appealed to both the Republicans and Conservatives to come up to the support of the resolution and pass it unanimously.

Mr. Morris made some remarks in opposition to the resolution, and moved that it be made the special order on Tuesday next at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Harris of Wake, moved that the motion to defer, be laid upon the table. Carried.

The question being on the adoption of the resolution, the yeas and nays were ordered, and the resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas.—Messrs. Abbott, Ames, Argo, Ashworth, Armstrong, Bowman, Boddie, Barnett, Blair, Banner, Candler, Clayton of Chowan, Clayton of Transylvania, Cherry, Crawford, Cawthorn, Durham, Downing, Ellis, Ellington, Estes, Foster, Ferebee, Franklin, Forkner, Gahagan, Gunter, Gibson, Gilbert, Graham, Green, Hodnett, Hicks, High, Hutchins, Humphire, Harris of Franklin, Harris of Wake, Horney, Hodgins, Hayes, Hinnant, Hawkins, Hendricks, Ingram, Justice of Rutherford, Jarvis, Kinney, Kelly, of Davis, Kelly of Moore, Long of Chatham, Long of Richmond, Laflin, Moore, Matheson, Morrill, Mendenhall, McCanless, Moring, Peck, Pou, Parker, Proctor, Pearson, Proffitt, Ragland, Renfrow, Robinson, Rea, Rhodes, Smith of Martin, Stilley, Simmons, Seymour, Stevens, Sykes, Sinclair, Short, Siegrist, Stanton, Thompson, Vestal, Vest, Wilson, Wilkie, Wiswall, Whitley, White, Waldrop and Williams.—91.

Nays.—Messrs. Morris and Sweat.—2.

Mr. Candler moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday confirming the decree of the court of equity, of the county of Bun[illegible] at Fall term 1867. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Sinclair, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, July 15, 1868.

Mr. Winstead introduced a bill authorizing the Air Line Railroad Company, in South Carolina, to extend and construct their Road into this State. Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

By Mr. Cook, a bill to encourage the manufacture of cotton, woolen and linen goods. Referred to the committee on Corporations. Nothing else of interest.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Hayes rose to a question of privilege. The *Sentinel* had reported him as not voting on the school question yesterday. He was in favor of separate schools for the two races, and so voted.

The Chair announced the following standing committees:

On Printing—Messrs. Blair, Farrow, and Sweet.

On Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. Hodgin, Moring, Robinson, Stanton, and Sykes.

On Library.—Messrs. Smith, of Martin, Laflin, Hayes, Davis, and Candler.

On Deaf and Dumb and the Blind Asylum.—Messrs. Mendenhall, Moore, Sinclair, Short, and Leary.

On Finance.—Messrs. Estes, Dixon, Downing, Hodgin, Franklin, Proctor, Siegrist, Kinney, Cherry, Clayton, of Transylvania, and Hicks.

Mr. Abbott tendered his resignation to the House as representative from New Hanover, to take effect on the 16th inst., which was accepted.

Mr. Seymour, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report recommending that the bill to change the method of electing Judges of the several Superior Courts, be postponed for the session; that the bill pass preventing the sale of intoxicating liquors on election days; that the bill regulating the taxation of incorporate towns do not pass; and asking to be relieved from the consideration of the resolution requiring a bill to be reported regulating the bonds of public officers.

The committee was relieved from the consideration of the resolution.

By Mr. Hendricks, a resolution providing for the organization of the militia.—Placed upon the calendar.

Mr. Harris, of Wake, from the committee to devise means for the destitute and medium farmers, made a report, submitting therewith a bill,

The bill empowers the commissioners of any county to levy a special tax upon all county property liable to taxation in a sum not to exceed $5,000, for the purpose of affording relief,

If impracticable at once to collect the said tax, then the commissioners can issue county orders, (to be paid out of the tax, when collected,) for any amount not exceeding the sum of $5,000, said orders to bear interest, and to be sold by the commissioners at not less than 70 per cent. of their face value, &c.

Mr. Rhodes moved to amend 1st section by striking out $5,000 and insert $1,000. Carried.

Mr. Argo moved to amend 1st section by inserting after "Constitution" the words "also upon the poll."

The amendment was discussed by Messrs. Argo and Harris, of Wake, when the whole matter was laid upon the table.

Mr. Pou moved to reconsider the vote tabling the bill reported by the select committee providing relief for needy farmers.

Considerable discussion ensued, participated in by Messrs. Pou, Harris, of Wake, Seymour, Sinclair, Gunter, Rhodes, Ingram, and others.

Mr. Pou withdrew his motion, and offered a resolution providing that the commissioners of any one county shall have all the power heretofore exercised by the county authorities, to levy taxes for the support of the poor and for other county purposes.

After some debate, on motion of Mr. Harris, of Wake, the consideration of the subject was made the special order on to-morrow, 11½ o'clock.

By Mr. Seymour, a resolution providing that all those duly elected to seats, and banned by the Howard Amendment, be allowed the same *per diem* and mileage as the members of the General Assembly.

After some discussion, Mr. Stilley moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed until to-morrow. Agreed to.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

Messages were received from the House concurring in Senate resolution appointing a joint committee to inquire into the condition of the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts, and proposing to go into an election of State Printer, at 12 o'clock, Concurred in,

On motion of Mr. Barrow, the Senate resolved itself into committee of the whole for the consideration of a bill entitled "an act to provide for the qualification of certain officers recently elected under the provisions of the constitution of the State of North Carolina.

Passed and sent to the House.

By permission, Mr. Lindsay introduced a joint resolution urging Congress to a speedy action in settlement of loyal claims. Lies over.

Mr. Blythe introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill to prevent the carrying of deadly weapons. Lies over.

By Mr. Shoffner, of the introduction of a bill requiring trustees of the University of North Carolina, to reside in the county for which they are appointed.

By Mr. Wilson, of the introduction of a bill ratifying and confirming the Charter of the North Western Railroad Company.

N. Paige, of the *Standard*, was elected public printer. Vote:—Paige, 32; Pell & Gales, 6.

The consideration of the report on credentials was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Robbins introduced the following Joint Resolutions which lie over:

The General Assembly of North Carolina do resolve:

1. That we recognize the radical distinctions of color, blood, physical form, and peculiarities of intellect, between the White and Negro races; and all efforts to destroy or abridge these distinctions are crimes not only against society and civilization, but against God himself.

2. That the common sense as well as the experience of mankind prove that the white race is superior to the negro race in physical and intellectual endowments, and that civilization, and its future successful progress are safe only in the hands of the white race.

3. That the Government of the United States and of the several States were initiated by white men, have been administered by white men, and ought to be administered by white men now and forever.

4. That it is the duty of this and all future General Assemblies of North Carolina, so to shape their legislation as to secure the rights of life, property and liberty to all men residing in the State without regard to race, former condition, or color; but at the same time to recognize the natural distinction of race.

5. That in carrying out these purposes, it is the duty of this General Assembly, in providing for the establishment of a system of Common Schools for public instruction, especially for the education of white children, in Schools separate from those provided for negro children.

6. That in forming a militia system, special provision shall be made for organizing the white militia separate from the negro militia.

7. That stringent provision shall be made by appropriate legislation, to prevent intermarriages of the white and negro races in this State, and to punish the crime of miscegenation.

8. That these resolutions embody principles and a course of policy vital to the interests of the people of this State and of the whole Union, as well as the interests of enlightened civilization and good and stable government; and all efforts to avoid or prevent a free, fair and candid expression of opinion touching their principles, ought to be, and will be, regarded as unfriendly to the well-being of society.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Chair announced the following Standing Committees:

On Internal Improvements—Messrs Laflin, Stilley, Ellis, Leary, Justice, of Rutherford, Gunter, Wilkie, Jarvis, Renfrow, Gahagan, Vest, Graham, Barnett, Smith, of Martin and Peck.

On Insane Assylum.—Messrs. Stilley, Proffitt, Armstroug, Foster, and Waldrop.

On Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Rhodes, Hinnant, White, Ferebee and Hawkins.

On Penal Institutions—Messrs. Clayton, of Chowan, Whitley, Banner, Horney, and Ellington.

On Printing.—Messrs. Candler, Blair, Sweet, Gatling and Williamson.

Mr. Durham read a telegram from Hon. Nathaniel Boyden, at Washington, in which was stated that the disabilities of Messrs. Nicholson and Davidson, of Iredell, had been removed.

By permission those gentlemen approached the Speaker's desk, qualified, and took their seats as members.

The special order was the resolution of Mr. Sinclair, petitioning Congress to remove at once the political disabilities of all banned persons elected to the Legislature, provided they acquiesce in the reconstruction acts of Congress.

Mr. Seymour moved that the resolution be indefinitely postponed and called for the previous question. The call being sustained, the motion prevailed.

A communication was received from the code commissioners, enclosing a draft of a bill entitled, "an act in relation to provisional municipal officers," as requested by the House in a resolution adopted yesterday.

The bill was placed upon the calendar.

Mr. Paige was elected Public Printer.

Mr. Seymour called up the Joint Resolution in regard to the *per diem* and mileage of members supposed to be banned by the 14th Art., and offered a substitute allowing the same *per diem* and mileage as members, provided that said pay shall cease on the 16th inst.

Mr. Durham moved to amend by providing that their pay should go up to the 16th, leaving the question of future pay open, as some of those gentlemen had not even had a hearing before the Committee.

The question upon the original substitute, as amended, was then put, and the resolution was adopted by a vote of yeas 48, nays 42.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, July 17th, 1868.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

Bills of the following titles were introduced:

By Mr. Welker, a bill creating a State Police.

By Mr. Jones, of Wake, "a bill to incorporate the North Carolina Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company." Read first time.

By Mr. Shoffner, a bill entitled "a bill requiring Trustees of the University to live in the Counties for which they are appointed." Read first time.

By Mr. Wilson, a bill entitled "a bill ratifying and confirming the Charter of of the North Western North Carolina Railroad Company." Read first time.

The following resolution introduced by Mr. Brogden, was adopted, and transmitted to the House of Representatives for concurrence:

Resolved, That the joint committee to examine and investigate the affairs of the Auditor's office, be and are hereby authorized to burn and destroy all the coupons in said office, after carefully examining and comparing all said coupons with each and every entry in the books in the Auditor's office.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, transmitting a message from the Governor, stating that so much of the message as refers to internal police, was referred to the House Committee on Military Affairs; and that that part relating to officers was referred to the Judiciary committee.

On motion of Mr. Barrow, the message was ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

The following is the message of the Governor:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,
Raleigh, July 17th, 1868.

To the Honorable
The General Assembly of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN:—I desire respectfully to call your attention to the importance of the immediate organization of the militia and especially to the organization of an adequate police force in each of the counties of the State,

North Carolina is now a State of and in the Union; and it is proper in itself, and expected by the people that provision should be made by which the Executive will be able at all times, in whatsoever locality, promptly and faithfully to execute the laws.

The work of reconstruction will not have been fully accomplished until every officer provided for under the new order of things shall have been installed. When the State government is thus in complete operation in all its departments under the Constitution, it is not apprehended that any opposition to the authority will be encountered which may not easily met and overcome by the Militia and the local police. It is the avowed purpose of the enemies of the Government of the United States, and of the Government of this State, to disregard the authority of these governments, and to subvert the latter on the pretext that it is not constitutional in its origin and character. It is not apprehended that any collision will occur or that the peace will be seriously disturbed in any quarter of the State, but, in the judgment of the Executive, it is deemed important, as a measure of peace and security for the future, that he should be clothed by law with the necessary powers to maintain the authority of the State government against all assaults, to preserve the peace, to secure to the people the right of free elections, and to so act as to aid in bringing to condign punishment all who may violate the law. The Government of the State should be made "a terror to evil doers and a praise to them that do well."

The interests of society are too precious to be put in jeopardy by allowing even grounds for apprehending that the authority of the Government may be successfully resisted or questioned. By virtue of authority clearly vested in me, as I conceive by the State Constitution, I have recently appointed Justices of the Peace, Mayors and Commissioners of towns, and Directors in various corporations. The organization of the Militia and of an adequate Police force would enable me at once to execute the law in this respect, by installing these and other officers where resistance is offered, and in sustaining them in the performance of their duties. It is scarcely necessary that I should repeat to the General Assembly the views contained in my Inaugural Address in relation to the character of persons to be appointed to office. The people have decided that the new State Government shall not be committed to any extent to unfriendly hands. Every office and every employment under the State, from the most inferior to the most exalted, should be filled by the known friends of the Government of the United States, and the Government of North Carolina It will not be safe or expedient, in my judgment, to deviate to any extent from this rule. It is my fixed purpose to maintain this rule, and to administer the government in such manner as to secure to all their rights of life, liberty and property,

Very Respectfully,
W. W. HOLDEN.

On motion, the rules were suspended and a bill entitled "a bill creating a State police," was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, July 17th, 1868.

A message was received and read from the Governor, calling the attention of the General Assembly to the importance of an early organization of the militia. [See message in Senate proceedings.]

Mr. Laflin moved that the portion of the message referring to the police force, be referred to the committee on military affairs; and that part relating to officers, to the Judiciary Committee. Carried.

The message was ordered to be sent to the Senate, and that body notified of its disposition in the House.

Received a message from the Senate, enclosing as a substitute for House bill No 3, an engrossed bill entitled "an act to provide for the qualification of certain officers recently elected under the provisions of the Constitution of North Carolina," and asking the concurrence of the House in the same.

Amended in some particulars and passed.

Mr. Justice of Rutherford, moved that the bill reported by the code commissioners, entitled "an act in relation to municipal officers," be printed and made the special order on to-morrow at 11 o'clock. Agreed to.

The Senate by message, asked the concurrence of the House in a resolution empowering the joint committee to examine into the condition of the Auditor's office, &c., to burn and destroy certain coupons in said office,

On motion of Mr. Estes the House concurred,

Leaves of absence were granted to Messrs. Wiswall, Price and Ames.

Mr. Bowman from the joint committee on adjournment, reported that after consultation with the Governor and heads of departments, the committee recommend that the General Assembly, if practicable, adjourn on Monday 10th of August next, and meet again on Thursday 10th of November following.

The report was adopted, and the Senate ordered to be notified of the same.

Mr. Laflin moved that 5,000 copies of the message of the Governor, read before the House this morning, be printed. Carried,

SENATE.

SATURDAY, July 18.

Received a message concurring in Senate resolution, authorizing the committee "to examine the condition of the office of Auditor of Public Accounts," and burn and destroy the coupons in said office.

The whole of the day was occupied with business of a private nature principally.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Peck presented a bill to suspend the collection of taxes for the year 1868. Referred to committee on Finance.

The bill changing the order of electing Superior Court Judges was postponed for the session,

The bill preventing the sale of intoxicating liquors on election day, was read the second time, together with a favorable report by the judiciary committee.

Mr. Bowman moved to amend by inserting after "elections" the words "the days of holding the Superior Courts."

Mr. Pou moved that the bill be made the special order for 11 o'clock on Wednesday next. Carried.

The special order was the bill reported by the code commissioners entitled "an act in relation to municipal officers."

The bill was read by sections.

The 1st section declares vacant all municipal offices held since the close of the war, and provides that the Governor shall fill such vacancies by appointees, who shall discharge the duties of said offices until an election.

After considerable discussion of the section, the bill was made the special order for Monday at 12 o'clock.

The resolution of Mr. Vest, appointing a committee of one from each Congressional district, to act conjointly with a similar committee of the Senate, on a State penitentiary was read and adopted.

The resolution of Mr. Justice of Rutherford, providing for the appointment of a committee of five to report a bill to prevent the proscription of the laboring classes on account of political opinion, was taken up.

Mr. Moore moved that the resolution be laid upon the table, and called for the yeas and nays, which being ordered the House refused to lay upon the table: yeas 22, nays 54.

Mr. Justice of Rutherford, moved that the bill be printed and laid upon the desks of the members. Carried.

SENATE.

MONDAY, July 20.

The bill for the protection of mechanics and other laborers was read first time.

The resolution asking Congress for a speedy settlement of the claims of loyal men was withdrawn.

A resolution was introduced relating to the organization of the militia, which provides that the two races shall be entirely seperated,

The joint resolutions of Mr. Robbins in relation to the natural distinctions of the races were referred to a special committee of five.

The bill ratifying and confirming the charter of the North-Western N. C. Railroad Company passed second reading.

Nothing else of special interest.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Laflin introduced the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, Various riots accompanied with bloodshed have recently occurred in various parts of the State, in some cases with the obvious view of resisting the inauguration of the proper officers elected ane appointed under the new constitution thereby preventing the due execution of the laws; therefore be it

Resolved, That the General Assembly of North Carolina do request the Governor to communicate with Gen. Grant, urging on him the advisability of his constituting the State into a special command, to consist of two regiments, until the militia and police force of the State are fully organized and thereby prevent further effusion of blood, and cause a proper respect to be paid to the law.

After considerable debate, the Resolutions were laid upon the table—yeas 45, nays 36.

The special order was the bill introduced by Mr. Hodnett repealing an ordinance of the Convention, providing for the payment of the interest on the public debt.

A resolution continuing the municipal authorities of the town of Salem was rejected.

The special order, being the bill in relation to municipal officers, prepared by the code commissioners, passed and was sent to the Senate.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Senate last night passed the funding bills, the bill appropriating $20,000 to Mrs. L. T. Potter, of Charleston, S. C., to reimburse her for money advanced to Union prisoners during the war, and the bill discontinuing the Freedmen's Bureau on the 1st of January next.

In the Senate, the bill reducing the military to pence establishment was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The conference report on the tax bill was adopted.

In the House, the committee of five was appointed to investigate how the House contingent fund of 1857 was expended.

Hon. David Heaton, member from the Second District of North Carolina, was admitted to his seat.

Mr. Evarts was confirmed as Attorney General.

Mr. Seward reported twenty-three States as having ratified the XIV article, from which Ohio and New Jersy have receded. He also reports that Arkansas, North Carolina and Florida have given notice of ratification by their respective Legislatures. The bill removing disabilities from certain parties as amended by the Senate was passed.

The Conference Committee on the tax bill was adopted, and now goes to the President.

In the Senate the South Carolina ratification of the Fourteenth Article was presented.

The applications of the Georgia and Mississippi Conventions for loans were inefinitely postponed.

In the House, Messrs. Goss and Whitemore representatives from South Carolina were admitted to seats.

The Tariff bill was recommitted to the Ways and Means Committee which kills it for this session.

The election of Representatives from Louisiana was declared valid.

In the Senate the veto of the President was read and the bill passed over veto by 45 to 8. Mr. Pool was absent—other Southern Senators voting with majority.

In the House, Mr. Lash, of North Carolina, and Bowen, of South Carolina, were seated.

Mr. Jones presented a bill extending the provisions of law, limiting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims over North Carolina. Referred to judiciary.

The President has signed the new tax bill,

In SENATE, on the 16th, the bill extending the time for the collection of the direct tax in the insurrectionary States to January 1869, passed

July 18th.—The Southern Representatives conduct themselves quietly, voting with the Republicans on all party questions.

On the 19th, in the SENATE, Hons. John Pool and James C. Abbott, Senators from North Carolina, and John J. Harris and W. P. Kellogg, Senators from Louisiana, were seated.

President Johnson suggests amendments to the Constitution, &c., which we will give next week, being time enough.

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1868.

The Hon. I. G. Lash, the missing Representative from N. C., has been found by his friends, who authorized the paragraph regarding him in these despatches last Saturday. It seems that he has been ill at his hotel with inflammatory rheumatism. His friends, who were greatly alarmed, are of course much relieved.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Senate remained in session till midnight.

The military bill was passed. It reduces the army to 30,600. Three infantry and one regiment of cavalry shall be colored.

It musters out all musicians except the West Point Band,

It gives 1,000 Springfield rifles to each congressional district, on the condition that the Secretary of War is satisfied that the militia are loyal.

The last provision elicited a sharp debate.

The House resolution paying members from the South from the day of their election passed. The bill changing ports of entry from Plymouth to Edenton, and Beaufort to Port Royal, passed. A resolution seating the Alabama members, provoked a long debate. Messrs Buckley, Callis, Haughey, Morris and Pierce were seated, The House concurred in the resolution declaring the fourteenth article duly adopted.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1868.

CROPS AND THE WEATHER.—In order to form a correct estimate of the yield of the wheat crop in this section of the country, we deferred alluding to the subject, since harvest. It appears now that the crop falls short of the expectations indulged in, —say little more, generally speaking, than half a crop will be realized. A larger breadth of this cereal was seeded, however, and the quantity therefore will be considerably greater than last year's crop.

The severe drought experienced here for weeks was relieved by refreshing rains on Monday afternoon and at night, which will greatly benefit the growing corn crop.

Grain crops in Maryland generally good.

Wheat crop in Western and Southwestern Virginia, fine.

Municipal Officers of Salem.

We learn from the *Standard*, that Gov. Holden has appointed the following Municipal Officers for this town:

Mayor.—Augustus Fogle.

Commissioners—Allen Spach, Charles Hauser, John N. Blum, Christian Ebert, Wm. Peterson, C. L. Rights, John D. Siewers.

☞ It will be seen, by reference to our Washington news head, that Hon. I G. LASH, Member of Congress from this District, has taken his seat. Mr. Lash had been confined to his room by inflammatory rheumatism for several weeks.

☞ Our thanks to E. A. Vogler, Esq., who has just returned from a northern tour, for late Philadelphia, Baltimore and Petersburg papers.

CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.—On Saturday last, Joseph Masten, son of Mr. John Masten, met with a serious accident at a thrashing machine. By some means his right hand came in contact with the machine and so badly mangled, as to render amputation necessary.

We have heard of another accident, at a thrashing machine, causing the crushing of a foot. We do not know any of the particulars.

The Salisbury *North State* has the following:

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We are pained to learn that Mr. Daniel Leonard, formerly of Davidson County, was suddenly killed at Mr. Waggoners', near Foard's Mills, in this county, on the 14th inst., by the bursting of the cylinder of a thrashing machine by the centrifugal force caused by its great speed.

We also learn that a day or two before, Jacob Shuping, of this county, had his leg broken by an accident in taking a thrashing machine off of a wagon.

ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT.—We are pained to learn that Mr. John Lindsay, only son of Robert Lindsay, Esq., of Greensboro, had his body severed in twain, by a circular saw-mill in Tennessee, a few days ago.

THE NEW INTERNAL REVENUE TAX BILL.—The chief provisions of the bill, which has just passed both Houses of Congress, are as follows:

The tax on banks is stricken out, all mineral oils are exempt from taxation, and dealers and manufacturers are only subjected to the regular tax on sales; wholesale liquor dealers, in addition to the license tax of $100 are subjected to a tax of one per cent. on their sales. The number of supervisors of internal revenue —the new office created by the act—is fixed at twenty-five, and their districts are to be composed of one or more judicial districts. The number of secret detectives to be appointed by the commissioners of internal revenue is fixed at twenty-five; and the whole system of revenue agents, special agents and inspectors except inspectors of cigars and tobacco, is abolished. The duties of inspectors at distilleries and warehouses are hereafter to be performed by gaugers and storekeepers, to be paid by the government. This change reduces the army of these subordinate officers from 1,700 to less than 1,000.

Collectors and assessors of internal revenue are not hereafter to be allowed to go into each other's districts on any pretext; but supervisors of internal revenue are authorized, for sufficient cause, to suspend such officers and report the facts to the Department. The House section on drawbacks on exported spirits remains with a proviso that the drawback shall not be paid until thirty days after the sailing of the vessel on which the spirits have been exported. The provision for the removal and payment of tax on bonded spirits has been fixed at nine months as the limit in which such tax must be paid. The new stamp tax on whisky is to go into effect in sixty days. The tax on cigarettes is fixed at $1 50 on those weighing 3 pounds per thousand, and $3 on all over that weight.—The plug warehouses, which the House bill provided the manufacturer should maintain at his own expense, is stricken out.

The Heated Term.

The heat during the last few weeks, here and throughout the whole country, has caused no small degree of inconvenience and suffering. Last week the thermometer, in this place ranged from 95 to 100.

A New York letter, dated Thursday of last week, says:

"The altitude of the thermometer is as great as ever, (90a95.) but the heat is mercifully tempered by a breeze from the northwest. It is a hot breeze, as hot as if it had swept over Sahara, but it is, nevertheless, an agreeable relief from the suffocating atmosphere of the past few days and nights.

The coroners report the mortality resulting directly and indirectly from the heat as frightful to-day as ever—95 cases and 25 deaths for the past twenty-four hours. The total deaths from heat in five days aggregate 350. The Morgue (death-house) is crowded to its utmost capacity with the dead and dying. The coffins this morning were placed in tiers six or seven deep. The time allowed to friends and relatives for identification is necessarily very brief, as putrefaction speedily sets in. The place at present has the appearance of a huge lime-kiln in full blast.

The fatal cases to-day, it is estimated, will be between thirty and forty, swelling the agregate for the week thus far to between four and five hundred.

Many of the laborers employed at the Brooklyn navy-yard, in the course of the forenoon, were overcome by exhaustion, and the superintendent towards noon issued an order suspending all work until further notice. He says he had either to do that or convert his offices and outhouses into hospitals.

Horses are dying by the score. The English Avenue Railroad Company this morning lost 4; the Sixth Avenue Company 4; Tenth Avenue 7; Belt line, 8; with other lines in proportion. The omnibus horses appear to suffer most. In giving these animals water, the greatest care has to be observed. Not unfrequently they drop down dead as soon as their lips touch the liquid, and this, too, in cases where no fatigue or over heating is externally apparent.

The present month has thus far been the hottest for many years. The mean temperature of the first week in July 1868, was 83, and of the second week 84 degrees. The mean temperature of July for the past twenty five years has been 74. Thus far, it will be seen, the temperature is 9 or 10 degrees higher than the average."

The above will give the reader an idea of the suffering from heat in other Northern cities, from which similar accounts have reached us.

☞ The proceedings of the Legislature on Tuesday are not of special interest.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY, for August, is filled with interesting articles from the pens of the most popular American writers. Its career is upward and onward. The Northern Monthly has been incorporated with it and will add much to its interest.

The ATLANTIC MONTHLY for August ably sustains itself in the first rank of American literature. Improvement is manifest in every number.

The Prince of Musical Monthlies, the MUSICAL REVIEW, for July, is on our table, and we can safely say that to Musicians it is invaluable, as each No. contains a miniature Biography of some one of the most prominent composers, or writers in the world. The No. before us contains four pieces, either one of which is well worth the price of the copy. Our limited space prevents further comment.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for August is on our table. Godey continues to keep up an excellent magazine. The ladies all admire it.

Justices of the Peace.

Among the list of Justices of the Peace appointed by Gov. Holden, our readers may be interested in the following from Davidson and Surry. The appointments for Frosyth have not yet been published.

DAVIDSON.—Abram Cross, Frank Finch, Henry C Hedrick, Philip E Hedrick, Jonathan Rothrock, William Hedrick, Emanuel Beach, Kinsey M Morrison, James Hilton, Alexander Siceloff, Christian W Pickle, Spencer Mullican, John M Walker, Solomon Huffman, James L Smith, Anderson Goble, Geo. W Hege, Washington Hartley, Emanuel Koont, Paul Turner, M L Hendrick, Joseph Motsinger, H H Swicegood, Barnes, Young, J D Bryant, Peter Rice, Peter Cross, Thos. Young, Michael Miller, John A Heitman, Alfred Pickett, Joseph Roach, A L Watson, Joseph S Sowers, George Riley, Wm Berrier, Henry Berrier, Jacob Yokely, John P Hedrick, Wiley Loftin, George Smith, Franklin Hayworth, J B Bodenhamer, Lewis Foster, Calvin Holmes, John C Grier, W Green, David Smith, David Loftin.

SURRY.—Wm R Bryan, E Jackson, Geo D Brindle, John Randy, Gideon Bryan, Austin Gentry, P H Cockerham, H Brannic, D F Poindexter, Ira Reece, T J Williams, T Pilson, Lee Burris, Eli Bingham, L J Norman, Henry Payne, H Beamer, T J Lawson, Green Herber, John Jones, J A Bingham, John M Marshall, Warren Balt, Thomas Shoub, J W Brower, M Payne, Ira Armfield, J W Jackson, Sam'l Scott, J F Stevens, Charles Hall, J F Corley, H Hickman, Wm Taylor, John Lowze, Thomas Martin.

PENNSYLVANIA.—There is great excitement in the Pennsylvania Coal Regions on account of the Miners' Strike. There are roving bands of armed men; collieries are deserted and the operatives idle.

The heat is so intense in Illinois that all sorts of work has been suspended. Farmers are offering from five to seven dollars for harvest hands, but can get none at any price.

Arms for the Militia.

The following is the text of Mr. Paine's Congressional bill to provide for the issue of arms for the use of the Militia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized and required to deliver to the Governor of each State and Territory represented in the Congress of the United States, at the seat of government of such State or Territory, for the use of the militia thereof, as many serviceable Springfield rifled muskets of calibre fifty-eight, with accoutrements and equipments, and two field pieces, with carriages, caissons, equipments and implements, for each Congressional district and Territory so represented, upon the certificate of the Governor of such State or Territory, showing to the satisfaction of the General of the Army, that the regiments and companies for which such ordnance and ordnance stores are required are duly organized of loyal citizens of such State or Territory, under the laws thereof, and such ordnance and ordnance stores shall hereafter remain the property of the United States, subject to the control of Congress.

Municipal Officers.

Synopsis of a bill reported in the House of Representatives of our State Legislature, from the Code Commissioners:

The first section of the bill vacates the offices held by the present incumbents of cities and towns, and authorizes the Governor to fill such offices with appointees who shall discharge the functions thereof until an election may be held under the Constitution. The second section makes the first Monday in October of each and every year the day of election. The third section makes it the duty of the said appointees to attend to the registration of voters, and hold the election on the first Monday in October next. The fourth section repeals all statutes inconsistent with the provisions of this act. The fifth section prescribes the penalty of any one refusing to surrender his office, papers, &c., to his successor; deems such guilty of a misdemeanor, and prescribes a fine of not more than $5,000, and not less than $1000 and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court.

Proclamation of the President---Ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Whereas, an act of Congress, entitled "An act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida to representation in Congress," passed on the 25th of June 1868, it is declared that it is made the duty of the President within ten days after receiving official information of the ratification by the legislature of either of said States of a proposed amendment to the constitution known as article 14, to issue a proclamation announcing that fact;

And whereas the said act seems to be prospective;

And whereas on the 6th day of July 1868, a paper was received by the President, which paper being addressed to the President bears, date of the 4th of July, 1868, and was transmitted by and under the name of W. W. Holden, who therein writes himself Governor of North Carolina, which paper certifies that the said proposed amendment known as article fourteen did pass the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of North Carolina on the second day of July instant, and is attested by the names of John H. Boner or Bower, as Secretary of the House of Representatives, and T. A. Byrnes as Secretary of the Senate, and its ratification on the 4th of July, 1868, is attested by Tod R. Caldwell as Lieutenant Governor, president of Senate, and J. W. Holden as speaker of the House of Representatives.

Now therefore be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, president of the United States of America, in compliance with and execution of the act of Congress aforesaid, do issue this proclamation, announcing the fact of the ratification of the said amendment by the Legislature of the State of North Carolina, in the manner hereinbefore set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this eleventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty eight, and of the independence of the United States of America, the ninety-third.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

The Agriculturalists in Europe are complaining bitterly of the drouth which prevails there. No rain has fallen in England for seven weeks, the ground is parched and the springs are becoming dry. On the Continent the drouth is more terrible. All Spain is a parched desert, and there and in the South of France not more than one-third the usual crop is expected. At Niomes most of the wells are dry, and the few that still yield water are surrounded by crowds of people and cattle. It seems that the famine which has desolated Northern Africa for the past year now threatens Southern Europe.

Another National Bank has been established in Raleigh—J. G. Williams, President.

The wheat crop is finished in nearly all parts of Indiana, and is decidedly the best they have had for a long time. Corn, too, promises an exceedingly heavy yield.

Some American ladies at Copenhagen, who recently called on the Queen of Denmark, were astonished to see that she wore a cheap dress, and that, on rising to receive them, she laid on her working table a cotton stocking on which she had been knitting.

The drouth in Ottawa, Canada, is most disastrous to the crops in the surrounding country.

MARRIED:

At the residence of the bride's parents, in this place, on the 9th inst., Mr. EDWARD J. PETERSON and Miss MARTHA V. VOGLER, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Vogler.

On the 21st inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. MILES GRIFFITH and Miss CAROLINE SPACH, daughter of Mr. David Spach, of this vicinity.

On the 5th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, in Davidson County, by Eld. Wm. Turner, Mr. JOHN T. RIGHTS of Forsyth and Miss REBECCA S. MERRELL.

DIED:

At Kernersville, N. C., July 6th, 1868, of Cholera Infantum, MINNIE AMELIA, infant daughter of John H. and Mary J. Hester. Aged 1 year, 1 month, and 8 days.

MINNIE was a sweet bud, which it was hoped, would have expanded into a full-blown rose; but death came and cut it off, leaving the parent stem wounded and bleeding, and threw it down in the dust to wither for awhile, and then to spring into new life and beauty, and to yield a sweeter fragrance than before. Hearts were melted in grief when the lovely Minnie died. 'Tis a bitter cup at best, but thank heaven, it is sweetened with HOPE. The conqueror of death said: "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not." May the bow of promise that arches the grave, shed its mellow light on the darkened hearthstone, wooing and winning the hearts of parents, sisters, and brothers to seek the company of the little emigrant in "*The Happy Land!*"

"Would we to sin and pain
Call back her soul again,
Weave round her heart the chain
Severed in dying?
No, dearest Jesus, no;
To thee, her Saviour,
Let her free spirit go,
Ransomed forever."

* * *

Died on Thursday, July 16th, 1868, at 8 o'clock, P. M., Little FREDDIE, twin son of O. A. and A. E. Keehln, aged 5 months and 12 days.

Although short the time in which we were blessed by the presence of our dear little babe, his death has left a dreariness which only the comforting Saviour can heal, and we feel in our inmost hearts the consolation conveyed in the words "of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

"We will yield us to Thy will,
Now thy purposes fulfill
Only help us to be still!"

THE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,

Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., July 17, 1868.

Bacon, 20 to 00 cts.
Beeswax, 30 cents.
Beef, 5 for fore and 6 for hindquarter.
Butter, 20 cents per lb.
Coffee. 25 @ 30 cts., according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $2 15 by single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings, 16 cts, by the bale. 18 to 20 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens. 20 to 25 cents.
CORN, $1 50
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Eggs, 10 to 00 cents per dozen.
Flaxseed, $1 75 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $5 to per 100 pounds.
FRUIT, Dried Apples 4 to 5 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, 8 to 15
" *Peaches*, unp'l'd halves, 6 to 8
" " " quarters 4 to 5
" *Blackberries*, 6
" *Cherries*, 25
" *Plums*, 25
" *Damsons*, 15
Feathers 50 cents. per lb.
Hay, 40 cents per hundred lbs.
Iron, Bar, 7, Castings, 10 per lb.
Lard, 25 cents.
Leather, Sole, 30 to 35 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 9 cents per lb; 8 by the keg.
Oats, 75 cts per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, $1 10 per bushel.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 60 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, 75 cents per bushel.
Rice, 16⅔ cents per lb.
Rye, $1 50 to per bushel.
Sugar, brown 16⅔; clarif'd 20 cents per lb
Crushed 22½, pulverized, 22½. "
Rags, 4 cents.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3 75 per Sack.
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar 60 cts.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 75 to $2 00.

It would be much better and easier for both buyer and seller, if all grain was sold by weights Wheat, 60lbs is considered a legal bushel; Corn, 56 lbs; Rye, 56lbs Oats 32lbs for Spring. and 93lbs Winter; Flaxseed, 56lbs; Clover seed 64lbs

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET,

Corrected by Jno. H. Pemberton, Commission Merchant.

There has been no material change in the market for the past week. Former prices were fully sustained, and dealers more disposed to buy, and paid better prices as the market became more active.

LUGS.	
Very Inferior,	$5,00 to $6,00
Good Working,	8,00 to 10,00
Extra Yellow Smoking,	10,00 to 30,00
LEAF.	
Inferior and Common,	$6,00 to $10,00
Good Wrapping Fillers,	10,00 to 15,00
Fine Yellow Wrappers,	20,00 to 50,00
STEMS.	
Loose,	$2,50 to $3,00
Bright in hogsheads,	3,50 to 4,50

Molasses! Molasses!!

NOW landing, Ex. Schooner "ALASKA," direct from Cardenas,

220 HOGSHEADS | Sweet Cuba Molasses,
30 TIERCES, | In prime New Packag's
40 BARRELS,

Selected especially for Summer Trade.

Orders will be promptly filled at lowest current market prices.

O. G. PARSLEY, & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., June 12, 1868. 2w

NOTICE

TAXES! TAXES!!

THE tax payers of Forsyth County are hereby notified that I shall attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of receiving from the citizens of said county their taxes for the year 1868:

At Sides',	Monday Aug. 10
" Bethania,	Tuesday " 11
" Old Town,	Wedn'sday " 12
" Pfaff Town,	Thursday, " 13
" Blackburn' School-House,	Friday, " 14
" Stafford's,	Saturday " 15
" M. Steward's,	Monday, " 17
" Kernersville,	Tuesday, " 18
" Crim's ⋈ Roads,	Wedn'sday " 19
" Wm. A. Lowrie's,	Thursday, " 20
" Joseph Wagoner's,	Friday " 21
" Winston,	Saturday " 22
" Butner's Hotel, Salem,	Monday, 24

When it is expected the people will be prompt in attending and paying their taxes, as I must have all the taxes immediately.

The State and County Taxes for the year 1868 are 45 cents on the $100 valuation, and $2 00 on the poll.

Having received the Tax Book from the Clerk, for the year 1868, I hold it ready for inspection. Any person knowing of property not listed is requested to inform me.

M. MASTEN, *Sheriff.*

July 10, 1868.

VOGLER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Mens', Womens', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes,

SALEM, N. C.

THE undersigned have entered into a Co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Shoe Manufacturing Business,

in Salem, N. C.

We invite Merchants to call and examine our Shoes, they will speak for themselves, and we think, will compare favorably, both as to quality and price, with any ever brought into the State. Our Shoes are well made, and of the best material.

We likewise have in operation a **Custom Shop,** where one of the best Bootmakers in the State is ready to furnish **GOOD FITS AND FINE BOOTS,** and where all kinds **Repairing** will be done with neatness and dispatch.

TERMS.--Nett Cash, or Barter.

E. A. VOGLER,
A. F. PFOHL.

Feb. 7, 1868. 24-tf

FARMERS, READ!

ALL KINDS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

—:o:—

I HAVE the Agency from various Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, in the States of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, for the following:

Horse Powers, Wheat Threshers and Cleaners, Mowing Machines, Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Shuck Machines, Wheat Fans, Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sorgo Mills, Ploughs, Harrows, Horserakes, Cultivators, Wheat Drills, &c., &c., &c.

BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER.

The Buckeye Reaper and Mower that I exhibited and sold last season has been still further improved since last year, and I have the Agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin.

Farmers in general—and every where,
Who want a Reaper or Mower,
Will look for one with a history fair,
That does its work well, and with little repair,
Can be kept in good running order.
They want a machine that's been thoroughly tried
In all kinds of grass and of grain,
On the up-lands and low-lands, and on the hill-side,
Where horses may walk and the driver may ride,
And the work shall be always the same.
The BUCKEYE machine has met this demand,
So say the thousand who use it;
For more than ten years, and all over this land
Its record's been known, and its merits well scanned
As proof against all who abuse it.

IMPROVED CIDER MILL.

I shall have three different kinds of Cider Mills, and am already receiving orders for the coming season. I have the agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Surry, Stokes and Yadkin.

Three Different Kinds of WHEAT THRESHERS and CLEANERS.

Call and see Machine and Circulars, Description, Prices, &c.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., April 24 1868, 35-tf

FRESH DRUGS!

JUST RECEIVED AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE ☞ *Post Office Building,* ☜

CORN-STARCH.
REFINED SAPONFIER,
or CONCENTRATED LYE.
BAKER'S COCOA.

Carbolic Disinfecting Soap, for washing horses, cattle, pigs, dogs, and other domestic animals. Frees them from insects; Improves the Hair; Cures Mange and is immalculate for healing sores of all kinds.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS,
PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.
FOR SALE CHEAP.

Salem, N. C., June 19, 1868.

Presentation Books!

JUST RECEIVED, a new stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, suitable for presents, &c.,—to which we would invite early attention. At BLUM'S.

Up with the Rail Road!!

NEW GOODS

FOR THE

GOOD NEW TIMES!

PATTERSON & CO.,

ARE now receiving a handsome and complete assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

bought at LOW FIGURES, to be sold for a small profit, as we believe the "*nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling.*"

Customers will find our line of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

complete. Also a fine assortment of

Notions,	***Stationery,***
Boots and Shoes,	***Hats & Caps,***
Groceries,	***Drugs & Dyes,***
Paints,	***Oils,***

Crockery Ware, &c.

Come to see us before the stock is picked over.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C. April 10th, 1868 33.tf.

THE CAROLINA FARMER.

BELIEVING THAT THE INTERESTS of the Farmers and Planters of this section demand the publication of a periodical to be devoted to the advancement of Agriculture in the two Carolinas, we have determined to establish such a periodical under the title of THE CAROLINA FARMER, and will issue the first number as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to pay a reasonable share of the expense of publication.

The FARMER will be issued monthly at **$2 00** per annum, in advance; will contain not less than thirty-two large double-column pages of reading matter, bound in handsome covers; and in typhographical execution will not be surpassed by any Agricultural Monthly in the country.

Being determined to do whatever energy will accomplish in making the FARMER worthy the support of the intelligent Planters of North Carolina; and desiring to introduce it into every county in those States, we wish to employ active Agents at every Post Office, to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered.

Our exchanges in the two Carolinas will confer a favor, which we will be glad to reciprocate, by giving this announcement a few incertions in their advertising columns, with such editorial comment as they think the probable value of such a prodical as we propose publishing may justify.

Address all communications to

WM. H. BERNARD,
Wilmington, N. C.

Salt! Salt!!

2000 Sacks Genuine Liverpool SALT.
2000 " " " American

Large full sacks, in *prime order, momentarily expected,* and for sale at lowest current prices.

Orders for lots of 100 sacks or over, received before discharge of vessels, will be filled at *extremely* low prices.

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., June 12, 1868. 1m

JUST RECEIVED AT BLUM'S.

MACKEY'S MASONIC RITUALIST.
SICKLES' FREEMASON'S MONITOR.
LARGE SIZE CAP PAPER.
SUPERIOR CONGRESS CAP.
CHEAP ENVELOPES.
CLOSE RULED CAP PAPER,
HEAVY CONGRESS LETTER PAPER,
CHEAP PORT FOLIOS,
FANCY PAPER FOR BOXES, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of **HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER,** a popular and highly recommended article.

LAMPS, OIL, &c.,

Also another supply of Drugs, Medicines Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Postoffice Building.

Feb. 13, 1868. 25

ATTRACTIONS

AT

J. L. Fulkerson's Store,

IN THE WAY OF NEW

Spring & Summer GOODS.

COME AND SEE

THE SELECTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN MADE, AND GIVE US A LITTLE OF YOUR CASH FOR VALUE RECEIVED.

☞ We desire to have it well understood that goods can be found here as cheap as elsewhere.

Salem, N. C., April 24, 1868. 35-tf

A. C. VOGLER,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

CHAIRS, GILT MOULDING, &c., &c.,

(Next Door to J. E. & S. T. Mickey's,)

MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.

☞ All orders from a distance promptly attended to, and satisfaction given.

Interest on all accounts after six months.

April 24, 1868, 35-6m.

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,

Post-Office Building,

SALEM, N. C,

THE attention of the public is respectfully invited to the extensive and carefully selected assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

DYE STUFFS,

Fancy Articles,

PERFUMERY,

NOTIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

Those who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable Drugs and Medicines can be accommodated at reasonable prices, and

Satisfaction guaranteed to all Who favor me with a call.

AT

Zevely's Drug Store,

POST--OFFICE BUILDING.

will also be found an excellent article of

COAL OIL

purchased from the most reliable refiners.

ALSO

COAL OIL LAMPS,

of various styles and prices.

FARMERS

HAVING FAMILY RECIPES TO FILL, WILL FIND MY STOCK VERY COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT, BOTH AS TO QUALITY AND PRICE.

COUNTRY PHYSICIANS

WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO GIVE ME A CALL BEFORE THEY PURCHASE ELSEWHERE, *AS MY PRICES ARE ALWAYS REASONABLE.*

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded.

THE LADIES

will find a full and complete assortment of Hair Oils, Pomades, Extracts for the Handkerchief, Hair Dyes, and Hair Restorers, &c. Also Hair Brushes, Combs, Tooth Brushes, Ladies' Traveling Companions, and a stock of

Family Dye Colors,

For dyeing Silk, Woolen or Mixed Goods, Cotton and Wool Shawls, Scarfs, Ribbons, Dresses, Feathers, Bonnets, Hats, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel, at a saving of 80 per cent.

PATENT MEDICINES.

All the principal Popular Medicines of the day always on hand, viz:

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits,
Well's Strengthening Plaster,
Lyon's Magnetic Powder,
Perry Davis' Pain Killer,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,
Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.
Hagan's Magnolia Balm,
Bateman's Drops,
British Oil,
Mustang Liniment,
Grays Ointment,
Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor,
Hooper's Wright's, Ayer's Pill's,
Anti Malerial Bitters,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Sarsaparilla,
Cod Liver Oil,
Gray's Ointment, &c., &c., &c.

☞ My prices will be found to compare favorably with those of any other establishment in this section of country.

A. T. ZEVELY.

MORAVIAN HYMN BOOKS, fine quality.
MORAVIAN TUNE BOOKS,
At BLUM'S

AGRICULTURAL.

Official Report of the Crops.

The official statement of the condition of the crops that comes from the Department of Agriculture is encouraging. In reference to wheat it says: "An increase of acreage is observed in nearly every State. This increase in the West, where the great bulk of the wheat crop of the country is grown, is of peculiar significance in the States in which Winter wheat is mostly cultivated. Ohio presents an increase of five per cent. of that variety, Indiana ten per cent., and Michigan seventeen per cent. In portions of these States an unusual effort has been made to enlarge the area by spring sowing; showing respectively, eleven, fourteen and six per cent. increase in the States which rely mainly upon spring-sown crops. Illinois indicates an increase in that variety of twelve per cent. Wisconsin four per cent., Minnesota twenty-three per cent., Iowa twelve per cent.; an increase having been made also in Winter wheat in the same State, with the exception of Wisconsin and Iowa, though in Minnesota the total product of fall-sown wheat is too trifling to be much affected by it. The increase of Winter wheat in Illinois is placed at ten per cent.; in Missouri, fifty per cent.; in Kansas, twenty five per cent. An analysis of these averages will show a general average of about eleven per cent. increases in the fall sowing, twenty eight per cent. in the breadth of Spring wheat, altogether an increase of eighteen to twenty per cent. in the aggregate number of acres in wheat.

The reports of the condition for June are generally very favorable. A promise of the best crop ever known is held out by local correspondents in many places, particularly west of the Mississippi. Many of the most serious complaints of winter killing in Kentucky and Tennessee have been greatly modified by the subsequent growth and yielding from roots presumed to be dead. One Kentucky correspondent says: "I am compelled now to say that I never in all my life saw a greater comeout in wheat;" and this remark is applied to all the counties west of the Tennessee River. Damage from rust has been severe in the Abbeville district, S. C., and in Barton county, Ga. The loss from this cause will make the crop lighter than for several years; and more or less complaint is made throughout Virginia and Maryland of the appearance of rust upon the blades, which has affected the stalk but slightly in most cases, and done little damage to the crops. Similar reports have come from parts of Ohio and Kentucky. The weather which has been so wet during the period of growth hos generally been quite propitious as the season for ripening approached.

About the usual average of rye is reported. Maine is the only Eastern State that fails to come fully up to the average. The Middle States have scarcely the usual breadth; and, in the West, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas, are slightly deficient—Iowa falling short six per cent. The other Western States are a little in excess. The South shows about an average breadth in this crop.

Kentucky, Missouri, and Minnesota, have given increased attention to barley; but most of the other States are either slightly below the average or barely up to it. The Fall sowing, especially, was deficient in most of the Western States, but the deficiency was generally made up by extra exertions in preparing for a Spring crop.

The appearance of apple blossoms was unusually late on the Atlantic coast, opening very fully; at last they were injured in many places by storms and unpropitious weather. In the center of the West the bloom of the orchards was not generally abundant. It was small on the Atlantic coast between New York and Georgia; with the single exception of apples west of the Mississippi, it was large and in some localities excessive.

The States giving increased attention to the production of maple sugar are, respectively, Massachusetts, 80 per cent. increase; Vermont, 60; New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Maine, New York, Minnesota, Iowa and Pennsylvania.

It is worthy of note that every State in the Union reports an increased attention to the clover crop, with the single reduction of two per cent. in New Hampshire and the prospect for a good crop is almost universal, Kentucky only being marked a trifle below the average.

Delaware and Wisconsin are the only States failing to give increased pasture averages.

Molasses! Molasses!!

NOW landing, Ex. Schooner "ALASKA," direct from Cardenas,

220 HOGSHEADS | Sweet Cuba Molasses,
30 TIERCES, | In prime New Packag's
40 BARRELS,

Selected especially for Summer Trade.

Orders will be promptly filled at lowest current market prices.

O. G. PARSLEY, & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., June 12, 1868. 2w

Presentation Books!

JUST RECEIVED, a new stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, suitable for presents, &c.,—to which we would nvite early attention. At BLUM'S.

ROSADALIS

Purifies the Blood.

For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

For Sale at Zevely's Drug Store,

SALEM.....N. C.

Every Man His Own Lawyer.

This valuable book just received at BLUM'S.

MORAVIAN HYMN BOOKS, fine quality.
MORAVIAN TUNE BOOKS,
At BLUM'S

Members of the Legislature.

SENATE.

First Senatorial District Elihu A White, Jos W Etheridge.
Second senatorial district Franklin G Martindale.
Third senatorial district John B Respes.
Fourth senatorial district William Barrow.
Fifth Senatorial district James W Beasley.
Sixth senatorial district Henry Epps.
Seventh senatorial district Napoleon B Bellamy.
Eighth senatorial district D J Rich.
Ninth senatorial district Joshua Barnes.
Tenth senatorial district William H S Sweet, W A Moore.
Eleventh senatorial district D D Colgrove.
Twelfth Senatorial district William A Allen.
Thirteenth senatorial district Edwin Legg, A H Galloway.
Fourteenth Senatorial district John W. Purdie.
Fifteenth senatorial district Orlin S Hays.
Sixteenth Senatorial district James S Harrington, L D Hall.
Seventeenth senatorial district J B Cook.
Eighteenth senatorial district Curtis H Brogden.
Nineteenth senatorial district Willie D Jones, R I Wynne.
Twentieth senatorial district John A Hyman.
Twenty-first senatorial district Charles S Winstead, R W Lassiter.
Twenty-second senatorial district Joshua Turner, Jr.
Twenty-third senatorial district Silas Burns.
Twenty-fourth senatorial district Bedford Brown.
Twenty-fifth senatorial district John M Lindsay.
Twenty-sixth senatorial district Emanuel Shoffner, G W Welker.
Twenty-seventh senatorial district Jehu H Davis.
Twenty-eighth senatorial district W B Richardson.
Twenty-ninth senatorial district P T Beeman.
Thirtieth senatorial district J W Osborne.
Thirty-first senatorial district Christopher Melchor.
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Thirty-seventh senatorial district Lawson A Mason.
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Fortieth senatorial district James Blythe.
Forty-first senatorial district Edmund W Jones.
Forty-second senatorial district William M Moore.
Forty-third senatorial district W Levi Love.

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Alleghany—John L Smith.
Anson—D Ingram.
Ashe—Matthew Carson.
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Bladen—P W Foster.
Brunswick—Benjamin D Morrill.
Buncombe—W G Chandler.
Burke—Samuel J Wilson.
Cabarrus—John P Gibson.
Caldwell—James J Harper.
Carteret—Joel Henry Davis, Jr.
Caswell—William Long, Philip Hodnett.
Catawba—James R Ellis.
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Chowan—Richard Clayton.
Clay—John O Hicks.
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Craven—Augustus S Seymour, A W Stevens, B W Morris.
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Halifax—John H Renfrow, W T Hays, Ivey Hutchings.
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Iredell—T A Nicholson, George F Davidson.
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Warren—William Cawthorn, Richard Falkner.
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